He Wants to Go Back.

"Perhaps American troops will go there

by and by. I hope so, and I hope all the

Cubans in America will go to fight the Spanish in Cuba. I am going if I can, be-

Spanish in Cuba. I am going if I can, because I can study afterward. There will be plenty of time. I should like to show the Americans how to light in Cuba. It is not so easy at first. There are many things to learn about what to do in camp and how to march and how to attack. When we were away from Aguara we slept in hammocks or on the ground. The Americans will have tents and will have plenty of food with them, and many useful things. Often

MAJOR CRESENCIO DE VARONA.

we had nothing to eat at all, and our horses

Spaniards Won't Fight. "Mr. Cisneros sent me three letters this

year. He says it is very hard now to get

AGES OF SOLDIERS.

The Most Noted Lenders Have Been

Over the Regulation

Limit.

A native of Holland, an American citizen

by adoption, writes to a New York news-paper that he is 53 years old, but as able

to fight as many a man of 25, and sug-

gesting the formation of a corps of men

from 45 to 55 years old. He thinks there are many thousands of foreign-born citi-

zens ready and anxious to take up arms

for their adopted country in case of war

That old men have sometimes been the best and most successful fighters history abundantly shows. According to the Phil-

HE LOOKED LIKE A SPANIARD.

Men Scowled and Jostled Until "the

Brogue" Brought a Cheer

and Peace.

A swarthy man with a jet black mus-tache that curled fiercely stood yesterday

afternoon in the crowd that watched the war bulletins. He wore a soft hat with a wide brim and big black tie under the collar of a blue shirt. There was a cynical expression on his face, and a menacing look in his dark eyes. From top to toe

he looked like an "unspeakable Spanjard."

Not Disappointed From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I see that Commodore Dewey is accused of firing petroleum bombs into Ma-

nila."
"Is he? Well, I thought the Standard
Oil Company would try and get some free
advertising out of that job if it could."

The Spanish won't yield
'Till they've taken the field,
But they haven't the courage to stay on it.
Each of our boys in blue
Will just run 'em right through,
And bring three Greasers home on his bayonet.
J. E. T.

As Souvenirs.

From the New York World.

with Spain.

surgents.

Been Made to Throw Off the
Galling Spanish Voke.

One of the important questions demanding attention is the disposition of the Revolutionary party of Cuba.

The first articles of the statement of principles of the Cuban Revolutionary party, written by Jose Marti, declared that fomenting revolution in Porto Rico and helping the Porto Rico and Revolutionary party, written by Jose Marti, declared that fomenting revolution in Porto Rico and helping the Porto Rico Rico and Revolutionary party of Cuba.

The first articles of the statement of principles of the Cuban Revolutionary party of Cuba.

The first articles of the statement of principles of the Statement of the with Cuba's freedom.

This ied to the organization of the Porto Rico and Revolutionary party of Cuba.

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PORTO RICO, THE FAIR

fighting the Spanish regulars were victorious and the leaders of the rebels, Dr. Ramon E. Betances, now of Paris, was captured, as was also J. J. Henna, since a New York physician, then a young Porto Rican is years of age.

All prisoners were sentenced to be shot on November 4, 1808. On November 2 news reached the Island of the overthrow of Queen Isabella and political prisoners were pardoned. Later they were banished.

These exiles, dwelling in many different countries, have formed the centers of active movements for the freeing of Porto Rico that have culminated in a powerful organization known as the Porto Rico Section of the Revolutionary party of Cuba.

The first articles of the statement of the countries that the first articles of the statement of the first articles of the statement of the countries that the first articles of the statement of the first articles of the statem



DR. RAMON E. BETANCES. Exiled Leader of the Porto Rican Rebellion of 1868.

Porto Rico, now Spain's last possession in America, in evidence of the blessings and context-producing properties of Span-

But it is neither because its people have been happy under the Spanish yoke nor yet because they have not made desperate efforts to throw it off, that Porto Rico is still a dependency of Spain. The Porto Ricans have long desired freedom with an There are two fine old cities in Porto

Ricans have long desired freedom with an augmenting keenness, and, furthermore, nine-tenths of them wish to become citizen of the United States.

In his vague references to law-abiding and contented Porto Rico, the Spanish diplomat was careful not to go into a detailed history of the island, much less to give an accurate account of the bless-to give an accurate account of the bless-

detailed history of the Island, much less to give an accurate account of the blessings showered upon it by a horde of greedy Spanish officeholders.

Porto Rico has been held by the Spanish crown since the days of Ponce de Leor, who was so delighted with its lovelliness that he sought there the fountain of youth, for which the Island seems a fitting location. The mismanagement of an English expedition under Abertromby, rather than the loyalty of its inhabitants, saved the Island to Spain in the eighteenth century, and a standing army has preserved it for her during the nineteenth. As early as 1820 the Porto Ricans attempted to gain their independence. This was years before Cuba had been fired by the torch of liberty. Indeed, at about this time the Cubans were taking oaths of eterral allegiance to the legitimate Spanish dynasty which they alone supported when Napoleon had overrun Spain. This first rebellion was put down after a short guery fills war. Several abortive attempts to drive the Spanlards from the Island followed toward the middle of the century.

States, Senor DeLome, was fond of citing all of New York, Mr. Todd is the secre tary. Features of the Island.

The size of the island is about 160 by 37 miles and its population has reached near-But it is neither because its people have ly a million. The Spanish province in-

Ricans have long desired freedom with an Rico, St. John's, the capital and principal



STREET IN PONCE, LARGEST TOWN IN PORTO RICO.

but they only served as a sign of the discontent in the hearts of the people.

Most Formidable Outbreak.

It was in 1908, the year of the great uprished in Cuba, that the most formidable outbreak in Perto Rica occurred. It is significant of Spain's treatment of her colonies that the leaders of the contemporaneous rebellions knew nothing of the intentions of the patriots on the sister island. In Porto Rico, preparation was made for a great simultaneous rush to arms. The Spanish government was so universally In Porto Rico, preparation was made for a great simultaneous rush to arms. The Spanish government was so universally detected that the prospective insurgents included a large proportion of the people. In fact, it was the number of persons in the secret that proved fatal to the plot at led to its exposure by traitors. As a result, it was necessary that the insurrection take place several weeks before the partiots were prepared. After two months'

LITTLE MAJOR VARONA

STORY OF A BRAVE CUBAN BOY ONLY 14 YEARS OLD.

Ran Away to War at 10, Fought With Gomez and Garcia Four Years; Now in New York a Ward of Cuban Republic.

Fourteen-year-old Cresencio de Varona who is studying at Hempstead institute Hempstead, L. I., close by where the New York regiments are now going into camp, is a veteran of three campaigns against the Spanish troops in Cuba, and has won his way up to the rank of major by his bravery and ability. Though still in knee breeches he has served with Gomez, the commander-In-chief of the insurgent forces; with
both Antonio and Jose Maceo, with Rodrigues and Rabi, and has known what it
is to be wounded by a bullet. At inst he
was only a mascot, but his intelligence and
excellent memory won him the place of aide
to the commander-in-chief, and sometimes
he acted as special messenger to the aged
general. Time and again he led in the attuck against the Spaniards, for he was
light, and his horse ran well with him,
and no man could hesitate to follow where
a lad of 10 charged merrily. Now, having
received the rans of major from Cisneros,
who was president of the republic while
Cresencio was winning fame, the lad has
come to this country as ward of the Cuban
government, and is studying to prepare
himself for a military career.

Who He is. he has served with Gomez, the command

Who He Is.

He is a keen, bright lad, well built, with a handsome face and a manly enthusiasm that win friends for Cuba Libre wherever that win friends for Cuba Libre wherever he appears. He speaks with great intel-ligence when one considers his years, but then his training has been one of the most extraordinary that ever a youngster re-ceived. He realizes the importance of the problems the Cubans are trying to solve and the effectiveness of the methods his people are using. His comprehension is surprising, One cannot listen to him with-out bearty admiration and respect for the Cuban spirit. When war broke out the lad, who was then 10 years old, was keen to go and

When war broke out the lad, who was then 10 years old, was keen to go and begged his father to take him to the insurgent camp to make a soldier of him. His father laughed and told him to wait a little while to grow. Waiting is not childhood's chosen occupation, even in "Mananaland"—certainly not in Cuba, and when the news of Marti's death came the boy decided to run away, for Marti was a dear friend of his father, and Cresencio loved him for the brave deeds he had heard his father tell of. He would kill some Spanlards for Marti's sake, so he went.

Gomez was moving east and was supposed to be somewhere south of Puerto Principe. Cresencio started south to find Gomez, and he did, but it took him fifteen days to do it, during which time he had little to eat but the famous fruit of the island.

little to eat but the famous fruit of the island.

"I was almost a guava jelly when I reached the insurgents," he said, in telling of the trip, "I ran away from home because my father would not give me permission to go to the war, though he was glad I had a spirit to fight the Spaniards. I had another boy with me, Juan Prieto was his name. That means John Brown in English. He was three years older than I. He wanted to fight with Gomez also, but he could use carpenter's tools, so he was put to work at a tannery and in a shop to make saddles for the insurgents.

How Gomez Received Them.

"The first men we saw were some of Go mez' scouts, who took us to camp at Armez scouts, who took us to camp at Arroyo Blanco, where the general was. I was well and happy, but my clothes were torn and I looked pretty bad. General Gomez asked me who I was, and I told him I was Cresencio de Varona. Then he said, "Where did you come from?" I told him Puerto Principe.

"'Do you know Victor de Varona?" he asked.

I was Cresencio de Varona. Then he said, 'Where did you come from?' I told him Puerto Principe.
"Do you know Victor de Varona?' he asked.
"I said, 'He is my father.'
"Then he was surprised and wanted to know why I came to him, and if my father knew where I was.
"I told him I came to tight the Spaniards and that my father could guess where I was.
"He laughed. Then he asked me many questions about how I got through the lines and reached him and about the city. I had heard my father talk a great deal about such things, so I told the general what my father had said, and he said to me I had a good memory. He told me I could stay with him till my father sent for me, but when he sent, I hid and would not go back.

Full-Fledged Soldier.
"General Gomez gave me a jacket and trousers and a pair of shoes made in one of the insurgents' factories. They were too and that my father could guess where I was.

"He laughed. Then he asked me many questions about how I got through the lines and reached him and about the city. I had heard my father talk a great deal about such things, so I told the general what my father had said, and he said to me I had a good memory. He told me I could stay with him till my father sent for me, but when he sent, I hid and would not go back.

the insurgents' factories. They were too large, but I could wear them with some leaves inside. Then I could wear sandals made of the bark from near the top of the paim trees, which were almost as good as shoes. I had a machete and a carbine, and a pistol, too. I was sure I should kill many Spanlards with them. I shot some, I know, but I could not stop to see if they were dead.

Spaniards with them. I snot some, I know, but I could not stop to see if they were dead.

"The commander-in-chief kept me with him until we met Antonio Maceo, 'way to the east, near Point Guarico, almost at the end of the island. I was to aid to carry orders to the officers. I slept near him at night. Cleneros was there, too, He was president of the republic, and an old friend of my father. He sent a letter to my father to tell him he would take good care of me if my father would let me stay, so my father said I might, which was easy for him, because he could not get me home without too much trouble.

"We had some fighting on the way, but only a little. The Spaniards stayed in the towns and we had all the country to march in, We went in the open places the most of the way, where we had food for our horses. We were in a hurry to meet Maceo to celebrate the making of the new government.

"I think General Maceo had about 2,000

ment.
"I think General Maceo had about 2,000 men at Canasta, where we met him. We had a jolly time when we met Maceo, and itred our guns and had a big dinner of sweet potatoes and some beef that General Gemez brought with him.

In a Hot Fight.

"We had some fighting near San Andras. I had a flag and ran my horse through a Spanish line with the men fighting on both

Spanish line with the men fighting on both sides of me, I was not afraid, I think, but after it was over I could not remember well, and was wild. I wanted to fight some more, but the Spaniards had retreated, and there was no chance.

"General Maceo took me with him across the eastern trocha Las Tunas. The Spaniards made a great noise firing at us, but we did not lose any men, only some horses that were hit in the legs, and had to be killed. We captured some Spaniards who were very hungry. So we fed them and took their guns and swords and let them go with a little food. Some of them stayed with us and became Cuban soldiers. I remember some of the men were cut across the thighs, but they did not care. The doctor soon made them all right.

Wounded in Battle.

Wounded in Battle. "I came near getting hurt at Iguara, bullet went through my left hand and broke the stick of the flag I was carrying. I was

the stick of the flag I was carrying. I was riding hard, and yeiling 'Cuba! Cuba!' so I did not feel any pain. I wanted to shoot some Spaniards, that was all. I was sick a little afterward, though, when the doctor tied up my hand, for a good deal of blood had run out over my clothes, and I was dizzy. But the next day I could ride with orders for General Gomez all right, and my hand was well soon.

"He made me a lieutenant, and I had straps on my shoulders and rode at the head of a platoon in a battle we had in Mexico, the same name as the country south of the United States, General Mayias was there, and we chased the Spaniards a long ways. Afterwards I fought at Avajo with Jose Macco, and in many small places, but I forget the names except Tanamo, which was not long before I left to come to this country. I knew how to shoot better then and to use the machete. President Cisneros gave me the rank of major then and told me I must go to America to study to be a general.

he looked like an "unspeakable Spaniard."

The men near him did not approve of his appearance. They drew away and began looking at him with deflance and dislike apparent in every feature. A newsboy spat disdainfully at the swarthy man's feet. A laborer jostled him. Another man trod on his feet. All of these insults passed unnoticed. The swarthy man was busy reading the bulletins. A driver on a truck snapped his whip at him. Then the swarthy man dropped his cyes and became conscious of the unfavorable attention he was attracting. Thrusting his hands in his pockets he looked scornfully around, and, with bitning sarcasm, said:

"Phat the divil are yez lookin' at?"

"Hurrah!" cried the newsboy, "he's all right."

Thereupon the others laughed, and the swarthy man laughed with them. neros gave me the rank of major then and told me I must go to America to study to be a general.

"In Aguera, Camaguey, the capital of the government, I slept in the same room with the president and the commander-in-chief, so as to be ready to go with the messages any time they called me.

"There were over twenty good houses there and some kitchens. The big house for the government meetings was at the head of a park. On both sides of the park were some palm trees, and between the houses, too. The houses were two stories high, with porches in front and windows on all sides, but no glass. Some houses were all windows. On the left hand side the president lived in the house nearest the government building, and opposite to this the vice president lived. Next to the president were some army officers who always went with him, and next to the vice president there were some judges. The kitchens were out in front of the park on the right. The cooks were skillful to bake sweet potatoes and to serve fruits. We had some meat, not very much, in warm weathsome meat, not very much, in warm weath-

er. It is not good to eat much meat then in Cuba. in Cuba. "We had no fear of the Spaniards in Aguara. They tried to get it there, but it is mountains all around, so that a few men can hold the paths safely against an army. When the capital moved it was to keep together with the army, not because the Spanish could chase it away.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMER. ICAN BUSINESS MEN IN CUBA.

Old Palaces Begging for Purchasers Sugar Plantations at Low Figures-Good Chances for Small Investors.

When the war ends-as of course it must end-in the independence of Cuba, the new republic will have to begin at the bottom economically as well as politically, writes Fannie B. Ward, in the Philadelphia Record. The island is so largely agricultural that its future prosperity, at least for some generations to come, depends upon the ru-ral districts. Beyond a rew tobacco fac-tories there have never seen any manu-lactories of account in Cuba, and the wast-ed ussues of industrial me can only draw new blood from the soil. Those who were acquainted with the queen of the Anulies

new blood from the soil. Those who were acquainted with the queen of the Anulies in ner goiden days of prodigal prosperity would harmy recognize her in these "hefast dies." A trip through the country reveals unexampled desolation, burned helds and orematos, runned houses and sugar finns and often hungry people.

This year the cane was choked with weeds for lack of laborers and yielded nuch less than the customary amount of face, and that was far below the usual value, being darkened by a large admixture of secreted cane. Yet it was well worth cutting and grinding, whenever permission could be obtained from Maximo Gomez, the insurgent canef. The Spanish, authorities readily gave the planters permission to grind, and guaranteed them protection while doing so. This unwonted generosity on the part of the mother country was not entirely for the weitare of Cuba. Bless you, no! But because it helped to pay the army and provided a good place for convacacing somes. A of Cuba. Biess you, no: But because it helped to pay the army and provided a good blace for convacacing somets. A very large proportion of Spain's boy-troops succumbed to yellow fever, typhond, vomitive, etc., during their first season in the west indies; and those who survived the acclimating process must be cared for until strength returns. Soon as released from the nospital, they have been sent to the plantations, where at least they were sure of getting something to eat. Guaraduty does not tax them heavily, and when fully recuperated they can be utnized again in the held aleanwhile the mea amuse themselves according to their natural bent, which is usually more picasing to themselves than to their unwilling entertainers. Every page of this paper might be filled with tales of their cruel pranks, which have been told to me on the various estates I have visited and accamply verified; but space forbids the recital of but two or three.

Cruelties of Spanish Soldiers.

Cruelties of Spanish Soldiers.

On the Santa Gertrudis plantation, about we had nothing to eat at all, and our horses were hungry, too, but we made the Spaniards run. It will be too easy for American soldiers if they meet the Spaniards. I think the Spaniards will not fight at all.

"When the president told me to go to America to my unele Enrique de Varona, who writes the paper La Patria in Philadelphia, I went with eight men to a place on the sea coast near Matanzas. We captured a sailboat cailed in Spanish, joili' and three sailors, and went to Nassau, on New Providence island. Then we went over to Florida and I came up on the steamer Niagara and met my uncle. I brought letters from the government to the delegation, and every month I hear, by some one who comes through, from the insurgents. forty miles beyond Cardenas, where a company of soldiers were "protecting" the peo ple, a lad of 14 years, one of the poor re concentrados quartered on the place, was going joytully to his parents' hut one morning, carrying a cnunk of beer in a sack, which the planter's steward had given him. The soldiers overhauled him and demanded to know what was in the sack. The boy took to his heels in airright, but was sneedily captured and brought insack. The boy took to his needs in antign, but was speedily captured and brought into camp. Meat was scarce, and the soldiers aimost as hungry as the reconcentrados, so they decided that the boy had stolen it. In vain he protested and begged that the steward be sent for; he was tied

stoien it. In vain ne protested and degged that the steward be sent for; he was tied to a convenient paim tree, and while the soldiers cooked and ate the meat, was flogged at intervais ouring the day-to make him contess, they said. Being released at nightfail, the boy tried to crawl home, but died on the way.

On another plantation, wenever a new lot of concentrated were brought in the captain of the guard detained all the girls and good-looking women in his tent, and atterward sold them to his soldiers, making a jocular auction of it-for jackknives, food rations, etc., as the men had no moncy—the highest bidder being allowed first choice.

On the Santo Tomas plantation, in Pinar del Rio province, lived an honest old colored man, a veritable "Uncle Tom," whose only son was supposed to have joined the insurgents. One day, when amusements ran low, it was decided to "kill time" with the old man. He was brought to camp and ordered to disclose the whereabouts of his son. This he could not do, he had so desired, having no idea where the constantly moving rebel army was situated. The soldiers tied him to a tree and florged him awhile, without avail; he could not or would not tell. Then they compelied him to dig his own grave and kneel beside it, and into it he fell, plerced by a score of buillets.

Making Money From Cuba's Ruins.

Making Money From Cuba's Ruins. Among the refugees at Key West I met in ex-sugar planter, who was anxious to sell his estate, and for a Cuban he seemed to have developed remarkable adaptation

to the ways of the "trading Yankees."

His method was to edge up to every group of men he saw talking together and join in the conversation.

Presently he would be heard to say:

"The soil of Cuba is too rich; that's what's the matter with the island." Then he would go on relating what ruleously.

"The soil of Cuba is too rich; that's what's the matter with the island." Then he would go on relating what ruinously large crops he had himself been raising, so remarkably large that they had invited destruction by envious rebels and Spanlards, and invariably ended by inquiring who wanted to buy 30,000 acres of the finest sugar land in Cuba, worth \$10 an acre, for 30 cents the acre. To be sure, his plantation, house and mills are in ruins, but he pointed out what profit could be made on the same in the line of scrap iron and old bricks. Up to date he has not found a purchaser. I heard one man tell him that he would "rather have three measley acres of corn and potatoes in Ohio, Pennsylvania or Illinois, than the whole 30,000 of 'Cuba's best,' under present conditions."

Somebody will no doubt be making money out of Cuba's ruined homes and mills within the next few months. The boilers and machinery and other junk of thousands of destroyed plantations can be had for aimost nothing, but the market for scrapiron must be outside of the island. The brick and mortar would hardly be worth buying, but might be used on the spot in rebuilding. Now, grasses and wild vines growing over the melancholy heaps have softened their harsh outlines and made them a pleturesque feature of the landscape, but they are not to be considered an element toward building up the resources of rural Cuba. In spite of the war several syndicates with an eye to the future have lately purchased large tracts of land. Last winter a company of New Englanders bought \$000 acres in the beautiful Trinidad valley, near Santiago. They are not doing anything with it now, but say they can afford to wait for years and then realize heavy interest on the money invested.

For Small Investors.

As to business enterprises on a smaller scale, they are innumerable for men with a little money, and more energy. A few eres in market gardening, with their con acres in market gardening, with their continuous crops from one year's end to another, would perhaps yield the quickest and largest returns for the smallest amount of capital. Chicken raking, too, has always been a strangely neglected industry in Cuba. Fowls and eggs figure conspicuously every day in the Spanish-American menu, but nobody on the island has ever gone into the business of supplying the demand on a large scale, with incubators and brooders, as in the United States. All winter, before the present siege began, eggs sold in Havann at a dollar a dozen, and poultry 50 cents a pound—and what it

winter, before the present slege began, eggs sold in Havana at a dollar a dozen, and poultry 50 cents a pound—and what it is now, goodness knows, with beef at the last advices \$2 a pound. A man with eyes in his head and the business instinct of the average American will see avenues for profitable investments of money and labor in every direction, as soon as peace is restored in the island.

It seems a pity to take advantage of other people's misfortunes, but many are the fine old casas in Havana and other eities which will be bought for a song. These stately palaces of impoverished grandeur with their marble floors and pillared corridors, and inner courtyards, their fountains and palmtrees, are fairly begging for purchasers, owing to the financial distress of their owners.

It goes particularly hard with the proud hiddigoes to have to sell their property to the hated Yankees, who are looked upon as a horde of greedy shopkeepers. As if any nation under the sun could be more greedy for gain than Spain has shown herself since the earliest days of the Conquest! Everywhere in Spanish-America you hear a great deal about the invincible valor of Spain and the sordid character of the Yankees. Their literature tells us that Spanish patrotism is unconquerable, while North Americans love dollars more than country, and that when the latter seek to "meddle" in the affairs of Cuba, illustrious Spain will teach them a lesson in international manners.

A pamphlet widely distributed in Havana

In international manners.

A pamphlet widely distributed in Havana not long ago furnished rich reading to the few Americans who remained in the city. It says that in the event of the aforesaid "meddling" all Europe would rush the some of them are said "meddling" all Europe would rush the some of them are said "meddling" all Europe would rush the some of them are said "meddling" all Europe would rush the some of them are said "meddling" all Europe would rush the some of them are said "meddling" all Europe would rush the some of them are said "meddling" all Europe would rush the some of them are said "meddling" all Europe would rush the some of them are said "meddling" all Europe would rush the some of them are said "meddling" all Europe would rush the some of the said the said

to the rescue of Spain, "whose ever glortous history constitutes the grandest page in the annals of the world." It reminds the money-grasping Yankees that when it comes to war, valor is a necessary element, and that they must not think they can fight Spain's heroic soldiers with dollars alone! This little book goes on to give the denouement. It describes the invasion of Cuba by American troops; recounts battle after battle in which the immense superiority of American numbers is always overcome by the "invincible valor of our illustrious army." And finally, after an unbroken chain of military triumphs—for Spain—extending over a series of months, and -extending over a series of months, and culminating in a stunning defeat for the United States, the Yankees humbly sue for peace, pay Spain a heavy indemnity and withdraw from the island, with many apol-ogies, having learned that Spain is uncon-querable by reason of the superb valor of

FROM BUCCANEER TO PIRATE. The Brethren of the Const Warred

Against Every Na-

CUBA'S CONTENTION.

SHE CLAIMS THAT SHE IS TO-DAY A NATION. Proof of This the Insurgent Leaders Point to Three Years' Successful Government and a Constitution.

Have the insurgents a government? Is it responsible? To what degree is it repre-sentative? What is the junta? Have the Cubans a junta in New York city or elsewhere? These and many like questions have been discussed widely during the last two weeks, and much misunderstanding

Against Every Nation.

From St. Nicholas.

The ouccaneers had grown to be reckless freebooters. And when they became soldiers and marched in little armies, the patience of the civilized world began to weaken. Panama, for instance, was an important Spanish city; England was at peace with Spain; therefore, when a military force composed mainly of Englishmen, and led by a British subject, captured and sacked Panama, if England should not interfere with her buccaneers she would have a quarrel to settle with Spain.

So a new governor was sent to Jamaica with strict orders to put down the buccaneers and to break up their organization, and then it was he set a thief to catch thieves, and empowered the ex-pirate, Morgan, to execute his former comrades.

But methods of conciliation, as well as threats of punishment, were used to induce the buccaneers to give up their illegal call, ing, and liberal offers were made to them



PRESENT CUBAN "CAPITAL" AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING. AT LA ES PERANZA

to settle in Jamaica and become law-abiding citizens.

But these offers did not tempt the Brothers of the Coast; from active pirates to retired pirates was too great a change, and though some of them returned to their original avocations of cattle butchering and beef drying, some, it is said, chose rather to live among the wild Indians and share their independent lives, than to bind them selves to any form of honest industry.

The French also had been active in suppressing the operations of their buccaneers, and soon the Brethren of the Coast, considered as an organization for preying upon the commerce and settlers of Spain, might be said to have ceased to exist. But it must not be supposed that because buccaneering had died out that piracy was dead.

Driven from Jamaica, from San Domingo, and even from Tortuga, they retained a resting place only at New Providence, an island in the Bahamas, and this they did not maintain very iong. Then they spread themselves all over the watery world. They were no longer "Brothers" of any sort, they no longer set out merely against Spaniards, but their atacks were made upon people of every nation. They confined themselves to attacks upon peaceable merchant vessels, often robbing them and then scuttling them, delighted with the spectacle of a ship, with all its crew, sinking hopelessly into the sea.

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them, delighted with the spectacle of a ship, with all its crew, sinking hopelessly into the sea.

The scene of piratical operations in America was now very much changed. The successors of the Brothers of the Coast, no longer united by any bonds of fellowship, but each pirate captain acting independently in his own wicked way, were coming up from the West Indies to afflict the more northern seacoast.

Besides these Maximo Gomez was elected commander-in-chief of the Cuban army with the title of major general, and Antonio, lieutenant general, was elected commander-in-chief of the Cuban army with the title of major general, and Antonio, lieutenant general, was elected commander-in-chief of the Cuban army with the title of major general, and Antonio, lieutenant general agent abroad of the Cuban republication of the Cuban army was elected commander-in-chief of the Cuban army with the title of major general, and Antonio, lieutenant general, was elected sector of the Cuban army with the title of major general, and Antonio, lieutenant general agent abroad of the Cuban republication of the Cub

orthern seacoast. THE CUBAN WATER MONKEY. One Must Be Expert in Order to

Drink From It Gracefully. The Cubans have a domestic utensil called a "water monkey," that is to be found in houses, hotels and offices. It answers the same purpose as the olla in Mexico and the clay jugs of India. It is made of gray porous clay and is manufactured in Ma-laga, "where the raisins come from." By

absorption and evaporation a blanket of cool air surrounds the jug continuously and keeps the water almost as cold as if



DRINKING FROM A WATER MONKEY.

it contained ice. In a country where ice is both scarce and expensive these jugs are indispensable.

The water monkeys have two apertures, one about the size of a dollar, through which water is poured into a glass. On the opposite side is a protuberance with a small hole running through it. From this the experienced Cuban drinks without touching it to his lips. When about to drink he holds it two or three inches from his mouth, into which the tiny stream of water pours. Gradually and slowly he lifts the monkey away from him until it is almost at arm's length, the water continuing to flow from the monkey down his throat. Occasionally the drinker gulps, and when his thirst has been satisfied he returns the monkey toward his mouth, then suddenly tips it up, shutting off the stream, it takes considerable experience to drink out of a water monkey gracefully. The beginner sends a stream of water down his neck instead of his throat four times out of five, until he has mastered the art.

READING NEWSPAPERS.

READING NEWSPAPERS.

were made in the constitution. Bartolome Masso was elected president and Mendez Cabote vice president. The new instrument defines Cubans as persons born on the island, excepting such as claim allegiance to other countries, persons born abroad of Cuban parents and persons in the direct service of the provisional government. It regulates the department of communications and declares that military service is obligatory.

obligatory. Voting Age 16.

All males, otherwise qualified, who have eached the age of 16 years, have the right

All males, otherwise qualified, who have reached the age of 16 years, have the right to vote.

Even this extraordinary low figure shuts out many active and efficient soldiers in the insurgent army. One "man" on Gomez' staff was only 10 years old. The command-er-in-chief sent him to the United States not long ago to be educated.

The provisional government has had three capitals in the three years it has existed—Jimaguayu, Yaya and Agramonte. It has had to move about to keep in touch with the army and to be out of the way of the Spaniards. It has not yet been able to afford the men necessary to maintain a permanent seat of government. The middle of a swamp is the safest place for it to roost, for there the Spaniards dare not follow. In several instances it has built its hospitals in swamps, too, lest its wounded soldiers be set upon and tortured by the "Butcher's" orders in his attempt to maintain Spanish honor and dignity.

Though migratory, the provisional government has control of well nigh all of Eastern Cuba. Some half dozen of the cities are occupied by Spanish troops, but the country is free of them. The insurgents have large tracts of pasture land and several factories where they make shoes, saddles, bridles, and some clothing. They cultivate farms of vegetables, grow cane and have a large number of schools, each one flying a Cuban flag. They maintain an efficient postal service, and last year collected \$100,000 in taxes for carrying on the war.

Plans for the Future.

There is uncertainty as to just what steps

READING NEWSPAPERS.

How Long It Would Require to Give a Five Minute Look at Each.

One year and eight months, assuming that the reading of the one copy of each of the world's newspapers was continued six hours on every one of the seven days in each week; while, at the same rate, to skim over the daily papers would take eleven weeks. An annual subscriber to the daily papers of the world would have to pay £7.020 pounds, independent of postage or carriage.

There are over \$1,000 newspapers in the world, of which 5,510 are dailies. Of each 1,000 newspapers established in the four leading countries of the world, the United States at present. The world lives. It is in each of the papers every day, but the Cuban rebellion of 1888-78 was dissolved by the United States government when hostilities ceased. It is really a consultive or legislative assembly for the whole or for one of the separate parts of a country, and all members are equal in authority. It is twenty years since Cubans have had such an organization in the United States appears or equal in authority. It is twenty years since Cubans have had such an organization in the United States are present. The world lives. It is in each of the papers every day, but the Cuban rebellion of 1888-78 was dissolved by the United States government when hostilities ceased. It is really a consultive or legislative assembly for the whole or for one of the separate parts of a country, and all members are equal in authority. It is twenty years since Cubans have had such an organization in the United States at present. The world lives. It is in each of the papers of the world would have to be for one of the separate parts of a country. It is twenty years since Cubans have had such an organization in the United States. There is a Cuban revolution. The leading countries of the world would have to pay £7.020 pounds, independent of postage.

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